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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

A Journal Devoted to the Interests of the Military and Naval Forces of the Dominion of Canada

VOL. VI.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1872.

No. 45.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

It is stated in England that the experts on whose opinion the Kaiser founded his judgment in the San Juan case recommended the adoption of the middle channel as a compromise.

The names of the jurists consulted, the advisers of the Emperor William, on whose legal opinions and topographical report the Crown judgment on the San Juan boundary is based, are given in a Prussian State despatch as follows.—Grimm, Vice President of the Supreme Court in Berlin, Henrich Kiepert, the eminent German Geographer and Illustrator of the Bible, and Herr Goldschmidt, a member of the tribunal of Leipzig. The referees handed in their reports three weeks ago. Their reports will not be published. They charge England with vagueness in the wording of the treaty of 1846, and states that the word "southerly" means the shortest channel to the straits of San Juan de Fuca. A special messenger left Berlin for Washington on Friday night. Sir John Packington, in a lecture delivered at Stourbridge last night, adverted to the settlement of the *Alabama Claims*, declaring that it was painful and humiliating to apologize for wrongs never committed, and pay a fine for injuries steadily denied. In the disposition of the San Juan Boundary question however, he saw no reason to censure the Government.

The Marquis of Ripon, who presided over the Joint High Commission which framed the *Alabama Treaty* at Washington, delivered an address last evening at Ripon, in Yorkshire, upon the results of the Arbitration in Geneva.

The speaker expressed himself as thankful that all the points involved in the treaty of Washington had been peaceably and amicably settled. He regarded this as a great step towards the preservation of the peace of the world, though said the Marquis, the controversy between the two nations has been sometimes keen and eager; the feeling of the people as well as of the respective Governments had never been embittered. He believed that the arbitration at Geneva

had been the means of inaugurating good relations between England and the United States, which would long endure.

The cholera has appeared at Wexford, Ireland, where one death from the disease has occurred.

The Right Honorable Lord Pensance, Judge of the English Court of Exchequer, has resigned.

Lieut. General Sir Isaac Campbell Coffin, K.C.S.I., of Her Majesty's Indian army, died very suddenly at Blackheath on Tuesday, Oct. 1st, at the age of seventy one. He was the son of the late Admiral F. H. Coffin, and was born in the year 1801. He entered the Madras army at an early age, and rose to the rank of Major General in 1857. It will be remembered that during the Indian mutiny he was in command of the Hyderabad Auxiliary force, and also commanded a division of the Madras Army from 1859 to 1864. He was nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India in 1856, and attained the rank of Lieut. General July 19, 1869.

NOTE.—The above deceased officer, was of Canadian descent, his father Admiral H. F. Coffin, having been born in Quebec. He was first cousin to Col. Coffin of Ottawa, and to Mr. Hamilton, mother of the Hon. John Hamilton, Senator, and of Robert Hamilton, Esq. of Quebec.

Another addition to the telegraphic cables stretching across the Atlantic is in course of rapid construction and embarkation on board the *Great Eastern*. This new cable is a duplicate of the French one, and is to have its termini at Land's End and Halifax. Its main length will be 3,600 miles, and it will cost less the laying down, £1,200,000 and upwards. It is being placed on board the *Great Eastern* in lengths of 260 mile coils. Already a large portion is on board, and early the coming year it is contemplated to put it in use. The experience of the past has given some important lessons on the construction of the cable, and every approved new feature that has been submitted by electrician engineers has met with investigation and adoption. The machinery for the submerging and laying down is also improved.

Advices from Madrid state that a petition has been presented to the Cortes to day by one of the Republican deputies, asking the adoption of measures looking to the procurement from England of the cession of Gibraltar to Spain.

The Cortes resolved, by a vote of 121 to 104, to consider articles of impeachment against the Sagosta Ministry.

From Philadelphia it is reported that the steamship *Ohio*, the second vessel of the American and Liverpool line, was successfully launched to day (30 Oct.) at noon.

The sailing of the Pacific mail steamer, *Rising Star*, being deferred from November 1st to the 5th, it is believed the Company will in future only run two steamers a month.

The most noteworthy event in Dominion affairs during the present week is the confirmation of the intelligence that the Emperor of Germany has awarded the island of San Juan to the United States, and the Jurists, on whose report his decision is said to have been founded, convey something more than a censure on the blundering stupidity of English diplomasts, whose want of geographical knowledge, made such a decision probable.

The local administration has been reorganised as follows:

Attorney General and Premier—Hon. Oliver Mowat.

Provincial Treasurer—Hon. Adam Crooks.
Commissioner of Public Works, Agriculture and Immigration—Hon. Archibald Mac Kellar.

Commissioner of Crown Lands—Hon. R. W. Scott.

Provincial Secretary and Registrar—Hon. T. B. Pardee.

The *Collingwood Bulletin* of the 9th inst., contains a glowing account of the discovery of a rich silver mine on Noisy River. Noisy Bay Collingwood is 95 miles N. N. W. of Toronto, and the terminus of the Northern Railway of Canada. The mine is situated near the falls of Noisy River. "Specimens of silver are said to have been obtained which assayed 80 per cent. of pure metal, and the discovery has produced a great sensation among the quiet people of Duncedin."

THE AUTUMN MANOEUVRES.

THE SCENE OF OPERATIONS.

(From the Broad Arrow, August 31.)

(Continued from Page 521.)

The correspondent of the *Times* says:—"The Control Department is still furnishing rations of undemable quantity and quality to all arms in camp. But it has a hard and trying time before it, and if it should fail in any degree however slight, it will expose itself to the keenest criticism. Those who are responsible for the original creation of the force could hardly have foreseen, and probably never calculated, the mischief that was capable of being wrought by that one word 'Control.' The proverb is emphatic as to the consequence of a bad name, but an injudicious name is almost worse. It is not so much in what it is as in what it implies that the word 'Control' is objectionable. To a general supposed to be in supreme command the question "Who is your Controller?" ceases to be an innocent inquiry, and becomes a conceded taunt—if the phrase has any reality about it. On the other hand, if the Control be not real, or if from any cause the Controller should happen not to be taken into counsel, but becomes a mere executive officer for the fulfilment or facilitating of instructions already issued by higher powers, without reference to his views, or the means at his command, then the expression becomes mischievous as well as misleading. This is not by any means a piece of mere verbal criticism; but it reflects opinions which are current far and wide and freely expressed in conversation, and which ought not to be ignored in any further plans of army organization. The Control officers are working manfully and courageously to meet all requirements of the campaign, but woe to them if in any branch there should be a shortcoming."

Northern Army.—A correspondent at Aldershot writes:—"There can be no mistake about it—the northern army means, in Yankee phraseology, to wipe the eye of the southern force. Sir Robert Walpole, accompanied by General Shute, and Col. Marshall, the two brigadiers of this force, went to Pewsey today to reconnoitre the ground over which the fighting will have to be done. The cavalry, both heavy and light, have been working double tides, and are in very fit condition, whether for marching or for fighting. The 19th Hussars this morning struck their camp, and marched away *omnibus impediments*—and the said impediments strictly in accordance to regulations—for a long day in the country. The infantry of the 4th Division to day devoted itself to the practice of outpost duty by brigades in rotation, one brigade commencing work at six another at ten, and the third at four. But as we know all work and no play made Jack a dull boy, and there need not, if it can be helped, to be any dull boys in the northern army. As an interlude, accordingly to the serious busine., there was an afternoon of unprovoked steeple chasing and flat racing on the sequestered course on the further side of the Long Valley. The meeting was one specially got up by the Household Brigade and 9th Lancers; but the Grand Scurry which formed the closing race, was open to all. The most amusing feature of the afternoon was a steeple chase match between a couple of Hockey pomes. It was quite a sight, the punchy little animals—the bigger of the two being somewhere about eleven hands high—galloping along gallantly under their strapping riders, gaily flying fences considerably higher than themselves, and

ultimately setting to in quite a desperate finish on the flat. So many horses entered in the scurry, that they had to be divided into two batches, which ran one after the other. Of the first lot the horse ridden by Mr. Lancelles, of the Blues proved the winner; of the second, the horse so resolutely steered by Captain Clayton, of the 9th Lancers, finished first, and the stakes were divided, the deciding heat not being run at all."

The umpires decision as to the battle of Fox Hills is that Lord Mark Kerr was successful on both flanks and centre, and that Sir R. Walpole found great fault with General Parke's battalions for having contrary to order, advanced after "cease firing" and even for showing themselves at all in a position where the defending force was not only securely posted, but in greater force. The success of the defence, had been decided by Maxwell's counter attack on the enemy before this happened.

The following revised rules for the umpire staff and troops during the manoeuvres were issued from the Horse Guards to day:—

• RULES TO BE OBSERVED BY THE UMPIRE STAFF.

1. The umpire will be His Royal Highness, the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, or other general officer commanding. 2. The umpire staff will be distinguished by a broad white band round the right arm, above the elbow. 3. All orders from the umpire staff are to be considered as directly emanating from the umpire-in-chief, and are to be carried out with alacrity. 4. No general or other officer commanding a brigade, regiment, or battery is on any account to enter into discussion with the umpires. 5. The umpires may halt any body of troops, or order them to retire behind the first line or any other position indicated; and in case of collision the umpires may decide whether a body of troops has become non-effective from the fire of the enemy as to be withdrawn for a specified time from action. 6. The umpires will decide on the actual present circumstances, without reference to their effect on the general course of the manoeuvres.

• RULES TO BE OBSERVED BY THE TROOPS.

1. White bands two inches wide will be worn horizontally round the middle of the head dress by the southern force. 2. The umpires are general umpires for all arms, and the umpire on the spot will decide all questions connected with artillery, cavalry or infantry. 3. The umpires shall take their places between the opposing forces in the most advantageous position; they will be distributed, as nearly as possible, two in the centre, and two on each flank. 4. If no umpire is present when a doubtful point occurs, a general officer or brigadier may send for one, the troops remaining halted until he arrives. 5. No troops are to arrive within 100 yards of an opposing force; as a general rule the weaker body should retire; if for any reason it does not do so before the limit laid down is attained, the opposing forces are to halt, order arms, return swords and wait till the umpire decides which is to fall back. 6. Lines are not to exchange volleys nearer than 250 yards. 7. Skirmishers are to cease firing when within 200 yards of opposing skirmishers. 8. Cavalry charges to be considered effective by the umpires must be delivered with proper energy; the charging forces must be halted when within 100 yards of the opposing body. 9. Cavalry and artillery are not to remain halted under effective fire of infantry or artillery.

10. Skirmishers and artillery are not to move across a plain commanded by enemy's cavalry, unless supported. 11. Guns limbered up, if unsupported or weakly protected, may be captured by cavalry or infantry skirmishers. 12. Batten cavalry must retire at a trot. Victorious cavalry must follow at a walk at 300 yards' distance. 13. A battalion in square (unshaken) cannot be attacked by single squadrons of cavalry. Three or four squadrons may attack, if the square is assailable from different sides. 14. When infantry are defeated by infantry (according to the umpires decision) the victors may pursue at 800 yards distance. 15. Obstructions are only to be considered tactical obstructions, when they form actual natural obstructions, or are on prescribed ground. 16. The 'cease fire' and 'halt' are on no account to be sounded by any regiment for the purpose of carrying out any regimental details, but words of command only are to be issued. 17. Infantry will never fix bayonets except when formed to receive cavalry. 18. Villages with troops formed in front of them are to be considered as occupied. 19. General officers will take care that all hurry and forced rate of marching are prevented; the movements should be made with the greatest possible deliberation, and order and regularity must be maintained. When troops are broken by circumstances of ground or otherwise, they should be formed on the first opportunity. 20. The most economical use of ammunition is to be inculcated and enforced. Commanding officers will be held responsible that the troops do not commence the operations of the day with a larger amount of ammunition in their pouches than that fixed in the memorandum, dated Horse Guards, 22nd July, 1872. 21. Railways are only to be crossed by the regular bridges and crossings. 22. Firing near buildings or stockyards should be avoided as much as possible, and every precaution taken to guard against fire. 23. Great vigilance is required to detect and not give weight to 'manoeuvre tricks,' such as too great extension of line, for the purpose of surrounding, or the renewed attacks of troops already beaten. 24. The probable effect of fire, especially of artillery, must be considered; also whether there was confusion or absence of confusion. 25. Repeated attacks by the same body of cavalry are absurd, and impracticable in real battle. 26. The supposed destruction of bridges may be indicated by a flag, by the occupation of the bridges by a party of Engineers. The umpires will determine how long it will require to repair the bridges. 27. When the 'cease fire' and 'halt' followed by 'officers' call' are sounded, officers commanding brigades and divisions will repair to the umpire in chief, and the troops will encamp or wait for orders according to circumstances.

"By command,

"J. W. ARMSTRONG,

"Deputy Adjutant General."

SATURDAY, AUG. 24TH.

Northern Army.—We hear from Aldershot that, in consequence of the 4th Division having to march early on Monday, the men were not taken out today. Lord Mark Kerr very wisely decided in giving them a rest before their start on their five days' march, resting the first night at either Bramshill or Hazely Heath. Major General Staveley, had his men out in the direction of Cove for a time. General Parke's brigade burnt a good deal of powder in defending their ground against Erskine's and Anderson's brigades of the same division. Major General Parke made a very plucky attempt to

keep his opponents from forcing the Farnborough Wharf Bridge, and consequently if placing their troops on the Aldershot side of the Basingstoke canal, but was compelled owing to being completely outflanked, to retire from his position. At the bridge referred to, the 2nd Stafford Militia, which was employed in checking the enemy's advance did some very pretty skirmishing. The men were handled with discretion by their officers, but a portion of them, it is reported, were kept within too close a distance of the enemy's line for a considerable time.

Col. Marshall was out with his cavalry nearly the whole of the morning, and the manner in which the Life Guards and Blues, accompanied by their battery of Horse Artillery, went through their drill was all that could be expected from such excellently trained troops. The heavy brigade at Blandford will have all their work before them to get round the Queen's Guards. The Light Cavalry Brigade was not out, but the 9th Lancers were, and their horses are reported to be in excellent condition. Both officers and men are doing all they can to keep up the good name that Blumenthal gave them last year. A field state of the northern army corps, for the 21st August has just been published, and it appears that the force will be a much smaller one than was generally supposed it would be. The total strength of Sir Robert Walpole's command is 9998 officers and men, 2092 horses and 42 guns. To this number, however there will be added about 1000 volunteers, and allowing for certain other accessions, it will not be unfair to put the force down at 11,000 men. If the total regimental strength of the division was called into the field the force would muster 13,970 men, or about the number that it was understood would take part in the campaign. The 2nd Staffordshire Militia is the strongest regiment in Staveley's division, and the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, the strongest in Lord Mark Kerr's. The two cavalry brigades commanded by a major general, and supported by a full staff, number, according to the returns referred to, 1707 officers and men, to 718 men in the heavy brigade, and 888 in the light brigade. The infantry brigades average about 1250 men or little more than half a Prussian regiment, and yet for each we keep up a staff, consisting of a brigadier, aide de camp, brigade major, and quartermaster, and goodness knows how many more. When the numbers are carefully examined it will be easily seen how over officered is our little army.

A court of inquiry has lately been sitting with reference to the breakdown of certain regimental transports of the Horse Guards on their march from Windsor, but no report has yet been published.

Southern Army.—The 1st Division of the southern army struck tents and commenced its march against the defending force, represented for the occasion by the command of General Horsford, at daybreak this morning. Soon after 2 a. m., the pertinacious trumpet and the irritating bugle in the cavalry and infantry lines broke the brief slumbers of man and horse, and as an anthem was useless, and in the words of Mr. In goldsby, "stamping and swearing but little avail," all speedily turned out *bon gré mal gré*. Even the echoes of the good town of Blandford were awoke as early as four a. m. for officers' grooms had horses to fetch away last orders had to be sought and issued from Control and Quartermasters branch departments in the Market place, and enthusiastic amateurs and conscientious specials wound up to the necessary pitch groped about in the as yet scarce glimmering dawn in search of

their steeds, and of any refection that might have been left out overnight for their consumption by the amiable and considerate host of the Crown. The three brigades of infantry marched each by a distinct route, the 2nd Brigade on the left, the 3rd on the right, and the 1st (the Guards) in the centre. The roads, however, were so contiguous for the greater part of the way that a brief description of the latter only will be sufficient. Leaving the Race Down at the north east corner, and passing the water tanks, which have been erected purposely for this year's manoeuvres, the road offers a steep descent to the village of Tarrant Monkton, and continues for about a mile and a half closely hemmed in by hedges of unusual altitude, which exclude all circulation of air and occasion a suffocating fog of dust. After this it is refreshing suddenly to emerge and find Long Critchell Horse Down, an undulating meadow of elastic turf, with a magnificent view of the country on one side, and on the other a fringe of luxuriant and extensive woodland. This oasis passed, the route winds through more dusty lanes, up and down hill, alternately, past the villages of Long Critchell and Guassage St. Michael, till the old Roman road is struck, and skirting the magnificent belt of trees which borders Hartly Down, the weary soldier finds himself on the long stretch of velvet turf which in the course of a mile brings him to his camping ground at Bottle Bush. Not a picturesque or emphonic name, but one of the most lovely spots to be found amongst all the down scenery in England. The infantry, who started at five a. m., reached their destination about eight o'clock, the distance being eight miles, or a little over. Although the power of the sun was intense, the men seemed to arrive without distress, and by ten o'clock they seemed to be getting quite at home with their new quarters. Not so the cavalry. Their duty was to protect the front and left flank of the column of route, which involved a considerably extended march, and on reaching the out skirts of the camp they were halted on the Downs, where by some unfortunate misconception of orders, they were allowed to remain until half past eleven o'clock; the sun was tropical, which poured down its rays on them, and considering that they had swallowed no food save a cup of coffee and a piece of dry bread at 3 a. m. their diaphragms must have shared the feelings of nature who, as we are told abhors a vacuum. After taking the horses to water, attending stables, pitching tents, digging kitchens, &c., they would get their dinners but not before 3 p. m.

On this occasion the camp is laid out in a compact manner after the strictest rules of strategical requirements offensive or defensive. It faces north west looking over Penkridge and Black Bush Downs, behind which the enemy is supposed to lie, and is formed on a slope, at the foot of which runs a small stream, in echelon of brigades from the right, with the artillery in rear of the left. A thick belt of trees forms a useful and picturesque background to the whole. The wagons and stores of the Control Department, the most indispensable adjuncts of the Division, but not ornamental in their nature, are appropriately stowed away in a snug enclosure in rear of the trees, where they are handy but perfectly secure from any untimely attacks.

The plan of the little campaign now commencing appears to be somewhat as follows:—Brownrigg and the 2nd Division have successfully landed at Weymouth and hold Blandford. Horsford has arrived at Bottle Bush Hill, from Salisbury with a view to in-

tercept them. On Monday the latter will throw out his forces in the direction of Lunceston Down to feel for the invaders, and attack them if necessary. Whether the other division will come out and fight *in propria persona* or the combat will be imaginary is not exactly known; but in any case no decision will result on that day, as it is contemplated to continue the strife all next week. It is admitted that both divisions will move from their present positions on Tuesday next.

(To be continued.)

RIFLE MATCHES.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The annual match of the country of Hants Rifle Association was held at Milton, on the range near Garvin's hotel, on Tuesday and Wednesday last. During the first day there was rather too much wind, which interfered with the shooting, but the weather was otherwise very fine. The best average shooting was made by Capt. Johnson, Stewarttown, who will consequently receive an additional prize from the Dominion Association. The Battalion Band, from Oakville, was present during the first day, and under the able leadership of Lieut. Albertson, played some excellent selection. We are indebted to the courtesy of Adjutant Keating for the following prize list.

FIRST MATCH.

Open to all Volunteers of County of Hants. Range 200 and 300 yards, 5 shots at each. 26 entries. 1st, Capt. Johnston, No. 2, 34 points; 2nd, Sergt. Fox, No. 1, 32 points; 3rd, Sgt. Morrow, No. 2, 31 points; 4th, R. Braham, No. 5, 29 points; 5th, Corp. Thatcher, No. 5, 28 points; 6th, Sergt. McLaren, No. 5, 28 points.

SECOND MATCH.

Open to Volunteer and members of the Association. Range 300 and 500 yards, 5 shots at each. 26 entries. 1st, Sgt. Major McKay, 28 points; 2nd, Ensign Cooper, No. 5, 27 points; 3rd, Sergt. Fox, No. 1, 26 points; 4th, Lt. Panton, No. 7, 25 points; 5th, Sergeant McLaren, No. 5, 24 points; 6th, Corp. Thatcher, No. 5, 24 points.

THIRD MATCH.

All comers'. Any Rifle. 300 yards, 5 shots. 1st, Ensign Cooper, 16 points; 2nd, —Bell, 15 points; 3rd, —House, 15 points; 4th, W. Jarvis, 14 points; 5th, Sgt. Major McKay, 14 points.

FOURTH MATCH.

Open to Volunteers and members of the Association—except winners of 1st and 2nd prizes in the preceding matches.—Ranges, 200 and 500 yards, 5 shots at each. 1st, —House, 34 points; 2nd, Lt. Panton, 30 points; 3rd, S. Marrow, 30 points; 4th, D. McLaren, 29 points; 5th, R. Braham, 29 points; 6th, —Hood, 26 points.

FIFTH MATCH—CONSOLATION.

Open to unsuccessful competitors in former matches. Range, 400 yards, 5 shots. 1st, Sgt. Spiers, 17 points; 2nd, George Garvin, 17 points; 3rd, Col. Murray, 15 points; 4th, D. McKerlie, 14 points; 5th, W. Hyde, 13 point; 6th, E. Braham, 13 points.—*Canadian Champion* 24th Oct.

RICHMOND RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The fourth annual prize meeting of the Richmond County Rifle Association was held at the Danville Rifle Range, on Thursday and Friday, the 10th and 11th days of October commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

The number of competitors present this year were about the same as previous years, but the weather was very unfavorable for rifle practice, as it rained incessantly the whole of the first day.

The first match offered twelve prizes in money, amounting to fifty dollars, open to all members of the Association, Snider Enfield Rifle, Government issue. Ranges 200 and 500 yards, five shots at each range. For this match there were 26 competitors.

The second offered fifteen prizes, amounting to seventy dollars in money, and a beautiful silver cup, the gift of Lt. Col. King, B. M. The cup to be won twice within five years before becoming the property of the successful competitor. This match also was open to members of the Association, with the exception of the cup prize, which could be won only by a member of the 54th Battalion. We may here mention that Quarter Master L. Thomas 54th Batt., won this cup two years in succession and consequently it is now his property. The ranges at the second competition were 200, 500 and 600 yards, five shots at each range, Snider Enfield Rifle, Government issue. The following is the scores of the competitors.

FIRST MATCH.

Name.	Batt.	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Tot.
1 Pto. G. H. Shaw, 34th		15	15		30
2 Sgt. A. K. Shaw, "		13	16		29
3 Q. M. Cleveland, "		12	17		29
4 Ens. Ployart, No. 4 Co.	10	18			28
5 Civ. Jas. Barlow		14	13		27
6 Q. M. Johnston, 54th	13	14			27
7 Q. M. Thomas, "	12	14			26
8 S. M. Duncan, "	13	12			25
9 Pto. E. J. Miller, No. 6	13	12			25
10 " J. Connelly, 64th	12	12			24
11 " Lockhart, G. T. R.	11	14			25
12 Capt. McKenzie, 54th	14	10			24

Amount of prizes, 1st. \$12; 2nd \$10; 3rd \$8; 4th, 6, 5th. 4, 6th. 3, 7th. 2, 8th, 9th, 10, 11th. and 12th \$1 each.

SECOND MATCH.

1 Q. M. Thomas, 54th,	15	18	15	48
2 Pte. G. A. Shaw, "	17	14	15	46
3 Lt. Col. Hanning, "	17	11	15	43
4 Q. M. Cleveland, "	12	14	10	42
5 Pte. R. J. Miller, No. 614	15	11	30	
6 Ens. Ployart	13	11	15	39
7 Civ. Hargrave	15	11	10	37
8 " Lect	12	8	14	34
9 " Snow	12	8	13	33
10 Sergt. I. Duncan, 54th	9	19	9	33
11 Capt. McKenzie, "	13	12	8	32
12 Pte. R. Leith, "	11	13	6	30
13 Civ. Jas. Barlow, "	12	18	0	30
14 Pte. J. Connolly, 54th	13	11	5	29
15 Civ. H. Leet	14	11	4	29

Amount of prizes: 1st. Silver Cup presented by Lt. Col. King; 2nd. \$15; 3rd. \$13; 4th \$10; 5th. \$8; 6th. \$6; 7th \$5; 8th. \$4; 9th. \$3; 10th. \$2; and the five lowest \$1 each.—*Richmond Guardian.*

20TH BATTALION RIFLE MATCH.

The above match took place in Milton on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 22nd and 23rd ult. The following are the scores, and prize list:—

1ST MATCH.

Open to Volunteers only, 200 and 400 yards. 26 entries. Five shots at each range.

Capt. Johnston	31	Pts. \$8
Sergt. Fox	32	" 6
Sergt. Morrow	31	" 5
Priv. Braham	29	" 3
Corp. Thatcher	28	" 2
Sergt. McLaren	28	" 1

2ND MATCH.

Open to Volunteers and members of the Association. Ranges, 300 and 500 yards, 3 shots at each. 25 entries.

Sergt. Major McKay	28	Pts. \$0
Ens. Cooper	27	" 5
Sergt. Fox	26	" 4
Lieut. Pantou	25	" 3
Sergt. McLaren	24	" 2
Corp. Thatcher	24	" 1

3RD MATCH.

All comers. Any rifle. Ranges 300 yards, 5 shots. 26 entries.

Ens. Cooper	16	Pts. \$10
T. Bell	15	" 6
Priv. House	15	" 4
W. Jarvis	14	" 3
Sergt. Major McKay	14	" 2

4TH MATCH.

Open to Members of the Association except winners of 1st and 2nd prizes in the preceding matches. Ranges 200 and 500 yards, 5 shots at each. 25 entries.

Priv. House	31	Pts. \$6
Lieut. Pantou	30	" 5
Sergt. Morrow	30	" 4
Sergt. McLaren	29	" 3
Priv. Braham	29	" 2
Wm. Hood	26	" 1

5TH MATCH.

Or Consolation Match. Open to unsuccessful competitors in former matches. Ranges 400 yards, 5 shots each. 13 entries.

H. Spiero	17	Pts. \$6
G. Garvin	17	" 5
Col. Murray	15	" 4
D. McKerlie	14	" 3
W. I. 'o	13	" 2
E. Braham	13	" 1

—*Haltou Herald,*

INGERSOLL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The annual matches of this Association took place on the Association Ranges, on the farm of Mr. Thomas Bishop, about three quarters of a mile out of the town, on Tuesday and Wednesday as announced, but as they had not quite finished yesterday evening they were completed this morning. The weather was all that could be desired, and a large number of entries were made. Perhaps there is nothing that will conduce more to making good marksmen than these annual matches, and should our young men ever be called upon to render assistance in the defence of our country, the time they they are now devoting to make themselves proficient in this exercise will prove of the greatest advantage, and no one will regret whatever encouragement they may have given towards promoting an interest in and maintaining these matches. We noticed the familiar faces of several of the best marksmen of the Province on the ground but are happy to say our local "shototists" gave good account of them selves, as he appended score will show:

1st Match—200 and 300 yards.

	Am't.	Score.
1. W. E. Hiscott, B. M. 22nd	\$14.00	32
2. Capt. Mullins, 22nd	12.00	30
2. Pto. Mummery, 7th,	10.00	30
4. Ens. S. Wastie, 7th,	7.00	29
5. R. A. Woodcock, I. R. A.	5.00	29
6. Pto. S. Mitchell, 13th	4.00	29
7. W. Barnfather, 7th	3.00	29
8. Pto. R. Turnbull, 3rd G. T. R.	2.50	29
9. " J. Gordon, 22nd,	2.00	29
10. Jos. Disher, St. Catharines	2.00	28
11. Sergt. S. Denison, 7th,	2.00	28
12. W. Long, I. R. A.	1.75	27
13. J. Parnell, I. R. A.	1.50	27
14. Lieut. Choat, 26th,	1.25	27
15. Pto. A. McCrae, 3rd G. T. R.	1.00	27
16. J. Wilson, I. R. A.,	1.00	27
17. Pte. J. Patterson, 26th,	1.00	27
18. J. Wilson, I. R. A.	1.00	27
19. W. McNaughton, I. R. A.	1.00	27
20. C. Bothune, 3rd, G. T. R.	1.00	27

2nd Match—300 and 500 yards,

	Am't.	Score.
1. R. A. Woodcock, I. R. A.	\$15.00	32
2. Pte. J. Gordon, 22nd	12.00	31
3. C. Bothune, 3rd. G. T. R.	10.00	31
4. Dr. Carroll, I. R. A.	8.00	30
5. Pte. J. Mitchell, 13th,	6.00	30
6. Sergt. S. Denison, 7th	5.00	29
7. Pto. D. Mitchell, 13th,	4.00	29
8. W. E. Hiscott, B. M., 22nd	3.00	29
9. Pte. S. Mitchell, 13th	2.50	29
10. " W. Barnfather, 7th	2.00	29
11. W. Schell, I. R. A.	2.00	27
12. Lieut. McKenzie, 7th,	2.00	27
13. C. Brock, 26th	2.00	26
14. Capt. G. McIntosh, 26th	2.00	26
15. A. Armstrong, I. R. A.	2.00	26
16. Pto. A. McCrae, 3rd G. T. R.	2.00	26
17. Capt. R. Y. Ellis, 22nd	1.00	26
18. Geo. Galloway, I. R. A.	1.00	25
19. Geo. Disher, St. Catharines	1.00	25
20. L. Jones, I. R. A.	1.00	24

3rd Match—400 and 600 Yards.

	Am't.	Score.
1. R. A. Woodcock, I. R. A.	\$15.00	34
2. Pto. Mummery, 7th	12.00	32
3. W. Long, I. R. A.	10.00	32
4. A. Armstrong, I. R. A.	9.00	30
5. Ens. Wastie, 7th,	7.00	29
6. Capt. J. R. Dixon, 7th	6.00	29
7. Pte. R. Turnbull, 3rd G. T. R.	5.00	29
8. Sergt. J. Denison, 7th	4.00	29
9. Geo. Disher, St. Catharines	3.00	29
10. Capt. Jos. Disher, "	2.50	28
11. W. Barnfather, 7th,	2.00	27
12. Thos. Glasgow, 3rd G. T. R.	2.00	27
13. Sergt. A. McCrae, 3rd. G. T. R.	2.00	27
14. Ens. G. E. Laing, 7th	2.00	27
15. Lieut. E. McKenzie, 7th	2.00	27
16. Pte. C. Bothune, 3rd. G. T. R.	1.00	27
17. W. E. Hiscott, B. M. 22nd.	1.00	27
18. W. Young, I. R. A.	1.00	26
19. John Mitchell, 13th	1.00	25
20. Lieut. Choat, 26th	1.00	25

4th Match—400 and 500 Yards.

	Am't.	Score.
1. Pte. W. Barnfather, 7th	\$12.00	35
2. Pte. Thos. Glasgow, 3rd G. T. R.	10.00	34
3. Pte. W. Mummery, 7th	8.00	34
4. A. Armstrong, I. R. A.	7.00	34
5. R. A. Woodcock, I. R. A.	6.00	34
6. W. E. Hiscott, B. M. 22nd	5.00	33
7. Pte. J. Mitchell, 13th,	4.00	33
8. Ens. T. Wastie, 7th	3.00	33
9. Pto. D. Mitchell, 13th.	3.00	32
10. " T. Mitchell, 13th.	2.50	31
11. " J. Gordon, 22nd	2.00	31
12. " A. McCrae, 3rd G. T. R.	2.00	30
13. J. Wilson, I. R. A.	2.00	30

	Am't	Score.
14. W. Long, I. R. A.	2.00	30
15. Dr. Carroll, I. R. A.	2.00	30
16. Lieut. F. Choaf, 26th	1.50	29
17. Ens. G. E. Laing, 7th	1.25	29
18. Geo. Dishor, St. Catharines	1.00	28
19. Pte. R. Turnbull, 3rd G. T.R.	1.00	28
20. Joseph Dishor, St. Catharines	1.00	28

Highest Aggregate Scores.

	Score.
1. R. A. Woodcock \$10, who also gets the Ontario Rifle Association Badgo and \$20	\$30 129
2. W. E. Liscott, 22nd	10 121
3. W. Mummery, 7th	8 120
4. W. Barnfather, 7th	6 120
5. A. Armstrong, I. R. A.	4 115
6. Hishop, lowest,	2 36

THAMESFORD RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The annual matches of the above association took place at the range on Friday and Saturday the 18th and 19th inst. The weather being favorable the firing was good, the number of entries being 38. About \$200 were awarded in prizes.—*Ingersoll Chronicle.*

GUARDS RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The first annual prize meeting of the Rifle Association in connection with His Excellency the Governor General's Foot Guards, commenced on the Rideau Range, Ottawa, on Tuesday, the 29th October, and was concluded on the following day. The weather throughout was delightful, and the whole affair was carried out in a pleasant manner. On the afternoon of Wednesday, His Excellency and Lady Dufferin visited the range, and expressed themselves highly pleased with the arrangements for the match. His Excellency admired the band very much, and complimented the Band Master Mr. Bonner. Indeed the playing was favorably commented on by the many ladies and gentlemen present.

MATCH NO. 1.

Association Match, open to all members of the Guards Rifle Association.

1st prize, Cup, presented by Messrs Young & Rudford, and \$4	\$10.00
2nd " Silk Hat, presented by R. J. Devlin, Esq. and \$2	7.00
3rd " Value	5.00
4th " Book of Poems, Messrs. Durie & Son, and \$1	3.00
5th " Value	2.00
6th " "	2.00
7th " Flask and Pouch, presented by Geo. Hay, Esq.	2.00

Rifle, Snider Enfield, Government issue. Range, 200 yards; 5 rounds Entrance free.

	Com.	Pts.
Staff Sergt. Benjamin	No. 1	18
Sergt. Fowler	No. 5	16
Pt. A. Stewart (Band)	No. 1	16
Pt. Rutlan	No. 1	16
En. Bate	No. 3	15
Pt. DesLauriers	No. 1	15
Pt. Sutherland	No. 1	14

MATCH NO. 2.
Volunteer Match open to volunteers. City and County.

1st prize, Cup, presented by Capt. Lee, and \$1.	\$10.00
2nd " Value	7.00
3rd " "	5.00
4th " "	4.00
5th " "	3.00
5th " "	2.00
7th " "	2.00

Rifle as above. Ranges, 300 and 500 yds. 3 shots at each. Entrance 25 cents,

	Com.	Points.
Pt. Sutherland	No. 1	15 18 33
Sergt. Watters	No. 3	11 19 30
Staff Sergt. Benjamin	No. 1	11 19 30
Pt. DesLauriers	No. 1	12 17 29
Pt. W. Besserer	No. 1	13 16 29
Drum Major McEwan	No. 3	14 14 28
Col. Sergt. Cairns	No. 6	13 15 28

MATCH NO. 3.

Regimental Match, open to all members of the Governor General's Foot Guards.

1st prize. Sardine Case, presented by A. Barrett, Esq. and \$5	\$12.00
2nd " Value	8.00
3rd " "	7.00
4th " "	6.00
5th " Courier Bag, Messrs Hope and Co., and \$2.	5.00
6th " Value	4.00
7th " "	2.00
8th " "	2.00
9th " Album, Chalmers & Co.	1.50

Rifle as above. Ranges, 400 and 600 yards. 5 rounds at each. Entrance, to members of Association free; all others 25 cents.

Pte. Sutherland	No. 1	18 15 33
Pte. Gray	No. 1	15 12 27
Pte. Throop	No. 1	19 8 27
Pte. DesLauriers	"	1 17 8 25
Pte. Besserer	"	1 17 7 24
Pte. W. McEwan	"	3 14 9 23
Capt. Macpherson	"	2 11 11 22
Pte. Hughes	"	3 13 9 22
Pte. Boswell	"	1 15 7 22

MATCH NO. 4.

Association Match, open to members of the Guards Rifle Association.

1st prize, Cup, presented by Ens. Bate	\$12.00
2nd " Value	8.00
3rd " Copy of <i>Free Press</i> for one year, Messrs. Mitchell & Carriero	6.00
4th " Value	4.00
5th " "	2.00
6th " "	2.00
7th " Pipe, Mr. Gelhausen,	1.00

Rifle, as above. Ranges, 200, 500 and 600 yards; 5 rounds at each. Entrance, free.

	Com.	Points.
Pte. Sutherland	No 1	15 16 15 46
Drum Major McEwan	No 3	14 13 13 40
Pte. Throop	No 1	16 13 11 40
Sergt. Watters	No 3	11 16 13 40
Pte. DesLauriers	No 1	14 14 10 38
Pte. Stewart (Band)	No 1	9 15 13 37
Pte. Gray	No 1	14 14 6 34

MATCH NO. 5.

Band Match, open to band of Governor General's Foot Guards, Drum, Fife and Bugle Band included.

1st prize, Value	\$10.00
2nd " "	7.00
3rd " "	5.00
4th " "	3.00
5th " "	2.00
6th " Beer Mug, Capt. Weatherley	1.50

Rifle as above. Ranges 200 and 400 yards, 5 rounds at each. Entrance free,

1st prize, Bandsman Blenning	\$28.50
2nd " " Stewart,	
3rd " " R. B. McEwan,	
4th " " Mial,	
5th " " Johnston,	
6th " " Perry,	

CONSOLATION MATCH.

5 Prizes. 400 yards; 5 rounds. Entrance 25 cents.

Pte. Hiffo	\$10	20
Pte. W. Billings	5	18
Capt. Stephens	3	16
Bandsman Bennett	2	16
" Clarke	1	15

AGGREGATE PRIZES.

For the best aggregate score in matches 1, 3, and 4. Silver Badge of the O.R.A., and

For the second best	\$10.00
	5.00
1st Pte Sutherland, No. 1 Co.	Points 93.
2nd, Pte. Throop, No. 1 Co.	80.

The damages caused by the recent inundations of the Po, especially in the Provinces of Mantua and Ferrara, are immense. Several hundred kilometres of the most fertile land in Italy are covered by water, and whole towns and villages are submerged, Many houses have been undermined and have fallen. In some places the water reaches the roofs of the highest buildings. Thousands of people are homeless, and others are fleeing from their dwellings, which are threatened with destruction. The towns of Casat, Maggoire and Ostiglia, on the River Po, are in great danger, and the inhabitants are panic stricken. The suffering is widespread and intense, but relief is going forward from all parts of Italy.

Lisbon advices state that the mail steamer has arrived here from Rio de Janeiro, bringing later advices from that city. Negotiations between Gen. Mitro, Envoy of the Argentine Confederation, and the government of Brazil, for the settlement of a dispute which has arisen between these two nations in relation to the Paraguayan Treaty, were being conducted in secret. It was generally believed in Rio de Janeiro, at the time of the sailing of the steamer, that the result of the negotiations would be a friendly settlement of the controversy.

Lord Massey's country seat in the County of Limerick, Ireland, was destroyed by fire. Loss \$75,000.

REMITTANCES Received on Subscription to THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday, the 2nd inst.

DELIH, Ont.—Lieut. A. N. Montross, \$100.
BARBIE.—Lieut. A. A. McKenzie, \$2.00; Ens. A. Russell, \$2.00.

OTTAWA.—Capt. John Walsh, \$200.
BURY, Que.—Major F. M. Pope, (per Agent) \$200.
COOKSHIRE.—Lt. Col. J. H. Cook, \$1,

CONTENTS OF No. 41, VOL. VI.

POETRY.—
The Hand that Rocks the World..... 628

EDITORIAL.—
England's political isolation..... 624
Sham in Excessior..... 624
Berlin Conferences—the three Emperors..... 625
"Line and Column"..... 626
Prussian Field Artillery..... 626
Recruiting for British Army..... 627
Acadian Recorder on Col. Laurio's promotion..... 627
Fort Garry Expedition..... 627
News of the Week..... 610

CORRESPONDENCE.—
Camp..... 623

RIFLE MATCHES.—
2nd Batt. Rifle Association Matches..... 627

SELECTIONS.—
The Autumn Manœuvres..... 620
Trade of Great Britain..... 623
Napoleon and Austrelitz..... 623
Rescued Relics..... 623
The Times on the Volunteers' visit to Belgium..... 628
Line and Column..... 629
Fleet of Alabamas for Germany..... 629
The German Fleet..... 630
Treaty of Prague..... 630
The Iron Heel..... 630
Ready Made Soldiers..... 630

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS..... 622

REMITTANCES..... 624

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The Volunteer Review,
AND
MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

"Unbribed, unbought, our swords we draw,
To guard the Monarch, fence the Law."

OTTAWA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1872.

LIEUT.-COLONEL WAINEWRIGHT GRIFFITHS. is present on a tour through British Columbia, has kindly consented to act as the Agent for the VOLUNTEER REVIEW in that Province.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Letters addressed to either the Editor or Publisher, as well as Communications intended for publication, must, invariably, be *pre-paid*. Correspondents will also bear in mind that one end of the envelope should be left open, and in the corner the words "Printer's copy" written, and a two or five cent stamp (according to the weight of the communication) placed thereon will pay the postage.

The Berlin Conferences have had the effect of creating a very uneasy feeling throughout Europe as to the future policy of the New Holy Alliance which has been without doubt organized.

There are two powers which this must affect in an extraordinary degree, France and England; the former crushed and discredited has become in her utter desolation an enemy so formidable as to threaten the very existence of her powerful neighbours.

Her Provisional Republic, the only government possible at present, has become the rallying point around which the democratic sympathies of Continental Europe centres, and the astute Ministers of the Courts of Berlin, Vienna and St. Petersburg know full well what danger is threatened by the example.

France is utterly powerless to resist alone, nor can England be said to be in a much better condition; it is true she has not been beaten or despoiled, and for that she has to thank in the first place her ancient enemy and late ally, in the second "*the silver streak of sea*" that interferes between her and the Prussian Uhlans.

To what lengths the state of exasperation at Berlin has been carried against England may be gathered from the tone of its subservient press, and the recent decision of the pious Kaiser in the San Juan case in the face of all law and right.

The British Government have criminal!; disarmed the country, disorganized its Army and Navy, and are of no account whatever in the affairs of Europe; nor is it to be expected that the party, who, according to their organ the *Times*, are prepared to receive the unjust award with *loyal submission*, are the people to do anything but cringe before the behest of the German despot.

If the spoliation of France was attempted tomorrow Mr. GLADSTONE would remonstrate, would be told to mind his own business, would take the insult with a placid brow and preach a sermon full of classic quotations to the House of Commons on the duty of submission, while Earl GREVILLE in the Peers passed the whole matter off as a good jest. Mr. LOWE would prove by figures that it would be impossible to carry on the war without a lesson or two in Yankee finance and a duty on matches. Mr. CARDWELL and Sir HENRY STOKES would show the first that competitive examinations rendered commissions in the Army too aristocratic, that every soldier carried a marshal's baton in his knapsack, and that promotion by selection was the true principle—that fighting was possible if he was allowed to prescribe the conditions in a similar manner to those at the late Autumn Manœuvres, and the latter that controul could manage to supply a corps of 30,000 provided they were allowed to dismount all the cavalry for transport service, and that he Sir HENRY had chief controul of the troops.

The Navy would be in a forward state for fighting when Mr. CHILDERS had built and designed a few more cheese boxes, and the Artillery Commission had succeeded in discovering a substitute for the *Woolwich infant* to arm them with when Mr. GOSCHEN had succeeded in reorganizing the Merchant Marine service, and when the Admiralty had obtained complete controul of the weather so that the flotilla might be safely trusted to steam outside Plymouth breakwater and back again.

As far as England is concerned the days of the French Directory has returned, when

"The gallant Gantheaumo made a voyage from Brest to Beauthaumo, And from Beauthaumo to Brest back again."

It is evident, however, that the case is pretty serious and mischief is intended. The programme so ably sketched out by the author of "*The Berlin Conferences*," reviewed in our last issue, has received a singular confirmation of its accuracy by what has since transpired; and the following from the *Broad Arrow* of the 12th October, tells its own tale, especially as our contemporary is by no means given to the fault of anticipating evil and never evinced a desire to exaggerate probable indications. In this case there is no mistaking the premonitions of danger.

"A Reuter's telegram received from Pesth yesterday, states that Count Andrassy, speaking on Thursday in the Austrian Delegation in a discussion on the War Estimates, reiterated the statement made by him in committee that the relations of the Austro-Hungarian Empire with all influential States were very satisfactory, and his firm conviction that they would remain so, so long as a peace policy, based upon a sound view of the interests of the Monarchy, was faithfully pursued. At the same time, the Count said, he was as little able as any one to guarantee the continuance of peace in Europe, even till the end of the present year. This is extraordinary language coming from such a source, and such as no statesman could be supposed capable of using recklessly. As a matter of fact, neither Count Andrassy nor anyone else could be expected to "guarantee" the continuance of peace, but why make a formal statement to that effect? After the insolent language addressed to M. Thiers by the three ambassadors, and the sudden glow of the smouldering fire in the Turkish provinces, the words of Count Andrassy may easily be construed to import something ominous. It is a singular fact also that our own Ministers have been summoned from all parts of the kingdom to a Cabinet meeting which was held on Thursday, for the purpose, as we are told by the leading journal, of considering the future commercial relations of England and France. We can only hope it is true that nothing of more urgent importance occupied the attention of Her Majesty's Ministers on that occasion, but as we have shown elsewhere, there is "something in the air" which we do not altogether like. There is too much reason to fear that for a long time to come England, like the rest of Europe, must sleep on her arms, and not sleep "like lead" either."

In another page will be found an article from the *Broad Arrow* on the new floating battery the *Decretation*, which is copied to give our readers an idea of what the vessel is like, and the extraordinary position men like Mr. CHILDESS hold in the Government of England.

The political accident of the hour he sets aside at once the trained talent of the Naval Constructor, the practical experience of the Surveyor of the Navy, and fresh from his Counting House with the circumscribed ideas of his sphere, at once commences a reconstruction of the British Navy.

What the result has been we can all see

the floating batteries, gun carriages, or what ever they are, will not *swim*, cannot be trusted out of Port, and are as dangerous to friends as foes; in fact, with a little better material and a greater degree of scientific skill and finish, they are exact transcripts of the Yankee fleet which our astute neighbors are allowing quietly to rot at League Island.

Not only have the Whig-Radicals attempted the reconstruction of the Army and Navy in the interests of the Manchester school, but they also undertook to provide a Naval armament; and for this purpose selected a commission of Artillery officers to decide on the guns best adapted for sea service. The result so far has not been very encouraging as the following will show:—

"*Naval Science*, summarising the history of the first 35 ton gun for the *Devastation*, says that, faultless in its construction, and most carefully tended in its birth, the "Woolwich Infant," as it is ironically called, was most judiciously nursed in its babyhood. Never suffered to be charged with "brutal" R.L.G. powder, it was allowed to use nothing but mild pellet powder, and the shortest 700lb. projectiles. Sufficient intervals were allowed between its successive discharges for the chamber to cool, so that the powder should not be consumed too rapidly nor too completely, lest that violence of recoil which, as every sportsman knows, accompanies a heated barrel, should risk its valuable life. The gun was, moreover, fired in a nearly horizontal position, so that high elevations should not impede the exit of the shot and overstrain the breech. Even an increasing spiral, that "fond thing vainly invented" to relieve the chambers of guns, was resorted to. Nevertheless, after the most careful nursing, and spreading sixty eight horizontal discharges of mild pellet powder, and the shortest 700lb. projectiles, over many months, an "incipient crack" about twelve inches long occurred in the lower groove, the centre of the split being about twenty inches from the chamber, or about fourteen inches *outside* the ordinary area of maximum powder pressure. Four months' rest was given to the "infant," and then, in February, 1872, five more rounds were carefully fired, when cracks were found in the "right top" and "right bottom" grooves leading from breech to muzzle. Several slight fissures were also found in the lands and in the centre of one or two other grooves; whilst the chamber bore impress of having received so violent a strain from the expansion of the gases as almost to have crushed the metal. So, at the seventy-third discharge, ended the life of the first 35-ton gun for the *Devastation*. The second gun has been at Shoeburyness some months, being slowly and carefully fired with short projectiles and reduced charges of mild pellet-powder."

So that the *Devastation* for the present, at least, is perfectly harmless as she has no armament. Perhaps she might be fitted out as a *Torpedo* battery!

Broad Arrow says, in its issue of 5th Oct., that "Mr. Goschen promised attention to two questions: training of Merchant seamen and the extension of the Royal Naval Reserve." It appears that the number of seamen in the Merchant service is and has been rapidly decreasing, although the traffic of Great Britain has been increasing. That the number of British seamen has been decreas-

ing in a larger ratio, while that of the Foreigners serving in British vessels has been steadily increasing. The whole number under the British flag in 1861 was about 5700, in 1871 there were over 20,000. This is attributed to two causes, the employment of steam vessels that need no seamen, and the discontinuance of the practice of taking apprentices on board Merchant vessels.

Whatever Mr. Goschen may have done to remedy this grave evil is not apparent, but he, or somebody for him, has set about the "extension of the Naval Reserve" in queer style.

Late advices state that the Admiralty, in which body Mr. Goschen supplies Mr. Childers' place, had decided to organize a volunteer force for the defence of the Thames; and this extraordinary body was to have the name of the "Royal Naval Artillery Engineers," and although the *Daily Telegraph* trimmed it down to "the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers," it is still sufficiently magnificent to describe our old military acquaintance the Horse Marines, so familiar under the name of that ancient and honorable corps of whom the doughty Corporal Cheeks who kept watch over the deck of the weather in the main top and sold Midshipmen's dirks, was the only individual representative whose personal acquaintance we ever had the honor to make.

It is rumoured, however, that they are to be commanded by Mr. Thos. Brassier, whose qualifications so far appear to be that his father accumulated a princely fortune, and he is therefore competent to command—a Naval force—whose knowledge of Marine Artillery, principles and practice, is to be acquired on dry land, Happy England under the Whig Radical regime!

The London *Army and Navy Gazette* says a French General has written a work to prove how valueless fortified places are in the event of great invasions. He says:—

"These places have never hindered the invasions of France, of Germany, Italy, Spain, Belgium, or Holland, and that they only immobilize numerous forces which might be better employed in the open field. The recent sieges of Metz and Paris prove, says General C—, that places are easily blockaded by the occupation of roads, bridges, etc., at a short distance from the besieged town. Belfort, which was the only fortress that offered a successful defence, because it was a strong place with a small town, did not hinder the Germans during the late war from occupying the country as far as Vesoul, beyond Langres, and from pushing as far as Dijon and Besancon. Belfort was even unable to stretch out a hand to Bourbaki as far as Hericourt, and yet Belfort contained a garrison of from 15,000 to 18,000 men. It is a curious fact to note, adds the General, that during the winter of 1870-71, Belfort, Langres, and Besancon had between them 60,000 men, who remained inactive whilst the enemy occupied all Burgundy and Dijon with less than 20,000 men. Would it not have been better to have formed an Army of 60,000 men, and have defended the valleys of the Saone, the Ognon, and the Doubs? This is the only what would have been done had

Belfort, Langres, and Besancon not been strong places; and, in fact, General C— looks on fortresses now-a-days as the old halts for shelter which used to be constructed to prevent the advance of an enemy. Toul, the General admits, situated as it was, on the line of communication indispensable to the invader, proved serviceable for a time, but places which it is absolutely necessary to take must fall within a certain time. General Vinoy, in his book on the siege of Paris, expresses a very similar sentiment when he talks of the strength of the works, and then adds that even with the best army in France the result would not have been much longer delayed. In spite of General C— both France and Germany are planning forts, etc., and, notwithstanding these recent experiences to which the author alludes, Paris and Metz are being strengthened, and put in a condition to stand besieging."

It is true that successful invasions of the countries mentioned have been effected in spite of elaborately fortified positions, but it was not till the covering armies had been hopelessly defeated and demoralized that the most daring General would presume to leave an important position on his flanks or in his rear without masking it at least by a force vastly superior to its defenders.

This was the course adopted by the Prussians in the late invasion of France. The principal army of the nation had been beaten and demoralized—there were no reserves to concentrate, nor any point to rally to, all was helpless confusion, out of which organization of any kind was impossible and rendered hopeless by the political intrigues of busy superficial egotists like GAMBETTA.

The French Army had been made a political football, of the turbulent cutthroats that overturned the Regent's Government after Sedan were totally incapable of establishing authority that a majority of the French nation would respect or have the slightest confidence in, hence the utter prostration of the military force of a brave nation.

It is sheer nonsense to say the collapse was due to the system introduced under the Empire; it was not the system, but its subversion, that destroyed France and isolated her fortresses and prevented the possibility of any force rallying for their support.

All experience goes to prove that an efficient line of fortresses is an equivalent to the Army which the nation can put in the field, and in old settled countries like Europe, with a civilization of over two thousand years, no obstacle to the successful subjugation of a nation could be offered as effective as fortresses.

The examples adduced during the late contest really proves nothing, everything about it was exceptional, and there is no likelihood of its recurrence; but the French victory at Orleans and the resistance of Paris, if pushed to their true conclusion, would have rolled back the tide of invasion to the Rhine and might have made the march a *Berlin* a reality.

But GAMBETTA was in the Provinces and Trochu commanded the defence of Paris—the soldiers knew both to be traitors and

plotters—there was no discipline—no authority. Mushroom Generals never before heard of started up at the head of forces who had no confidence in their leadership, and the defeat of the Bavarian contingent, which should have led to the evacuation of Versailles, was unprofitably employed till the Prussians turned it to account.

For nine days after the victory at Orleans the French force might have reached Paris in two marches, the Prussians were prepared to fall back precipitately on the first symptoms of a forward movement, but there was neither genius, honesty, or enterprise within the walls of Paris.

It was by no means a first class fortress, yet we know what a long and painful siege it endured, and the General that could write disparagingly of the value of fortifications must know practically as little of his profession as Trochu himself.

A triple line of fortresses garrisoned by a well trained Militia would be far more formidable than any military force put in the field in modern days, always provided they occupied the true strategic positions in the country.

The day of fortified places has not passed—granting that their fall if properly invested is a matter of certainty. It would appear that Mrs. KITCHENER's recipe about making hare soup, the primary conditions of which sententiously says—"first catch your hare," would be applicable in this case.

To properly invest a fortress there must either be the condition that there is no defending army or that it has been entirely defeated. But as those structures usually shelter provisions, military stores, munitions of war, and the accumulated wealth of the country, a substitute of equal or superior efficiency will have to be found before the idea of constructing and using them is abandoned.

The year 1872 has been singularly eventful in adding to the history of the important but by no means brilliant record of British diplomacy, the Geneva Arbitration and the San Juan decision.

It will be remembered in the former case that Sir ALEX. COCKBURN, the Lord Chief Justice of England, a Jurist of first rate ability, dissented from the decision of the Arbitrators. His legal synopsis of the whole case embodying his reasons occupied three pages of the London *Times*, and his concluding remarks which follow are the bitterest satire ever written on the imbecile folly of the GLADSTONE Administration.

"American citizens have suffered by the acts of American citizens. Great Britain is to make good the injury. Why? Because, in order to commit these acts the wrongdoers began by violating her laws, and her government was not quick enough in preventing them. But who were the American citizens who did these things, and brought the injuries and losses on American citizens? Private individuals? No. Eleven States, heretofore an integral portion and now again

an integral portion of the North American Union; in other words an integral portion of the body who are the plaintiffs against Great Britain in this memorable suit. And to make the anomaly of the position more complete, but for concessions voluntarily made, Great Britain would have been enabled to say first that she was not and would not be liable to another nation for losses sustained through breaches of her own municipal law; next, that if she, on the one hand, was liable for injury done to American citizens because her government by greater diligence might have prevented them, she on the other hand, might have claimed to be repaid by States now forming an integral part of the Union whatever sum she was obliged to pay as compensation. For, had the Confederate States possessed, or had they succeeded in acquiring, an independent nationality, Great Britain would have had a perfect right to insist on being indemnified for a pecuniary loss incurred through a violation by them of her neutrality and her municipal law. The nationality of those States is now again united with and merged in that of the United States, now plaintiffs against Great Britain. And though the compensation being asked is for losses suffered by individual American citizens, and not by the Government of the United States, Her Majesty's Government were, in my humble opinion, right in not taking their stand on such an objection. I cannot but think that, looking to all these circumstances, that the Tribunal, in the exercise of the equitable and unfettered jurisdiction with which it is invested might well decline to add interest to the amount of the loss actually sustained. Even if interest should be given, it seems to me that, as the United States might have had as far back as the year 1869, an arbitration for the purpose of having these identical claims adjudicated upon—an arbitration having been offered by Great Britain and accepted by the United States, and having only failed because rejected by the American Senate—all claims to interest, from that date, should as a matter of equity, be disallowed by the Tribunal. At all events, I can see no reason why, under all these circumstances, anything more than the lowest rate of interest anywhere prevailing in the United States should be allowed, and I cannot concur in the rate of 6 per cent, adopted by the Tribunal. I have now travelled over the wide range of this inquiry, partly in order to place the facts, over which a cloud of perjury has been raised, in their true light, partly to explain the reasons which prevent my concurring in the award which the majority of the tribunal have thought it right to pronounce. The result is that while I differ from the grounds on which the decision of the tribunal in the case of the Alabama is founded, nevertheless, owing to the special circumstances to which I have herebefore called attention, I concur in holding Great Britain liable in respect of that ship. With respect to the Florida, on the best judgment I can form upon a review of all the facts, the charges of want of due diligence is not made out. I cannot concur in thinking that anything was left undone by the government of her Majesty which could be reasonably expected of them, or the omission of which can justly subject them to the charge of want of due diligence and care. I cannot agree that the law of Great Britain should have been changed because of the breaking out of the civil war. First because the existing law was adequate to all that could reasonably be expected; secondly, because at all events there was at the time no reason for believing it other than sufficient for the occasion; lastly, be-

cause, even if the law might have been improved and the hands of the Executive strengthened with advantage, the United States could have no possible right to expect any amendment of the British law so long as their own remained unaltered. As to the Shenandoah, I cannot express too strongly my dissent from the decision of the majority. Not concurring in the decision as to the Florida and Shenandoah, I cannot, of course, concur in awarding the sum which is to be paid on account of the damage done by them. Even if this were otherwise, I should still hold the amount awarded greater than it should have been. Lastly, under the very special circumstances out of which these claims have arisen, it appears to me that the allowance of interest was uncalled for and unjust. But, while the award of the Tribunal appears to me to be open to these exceptions, I trust that by the British people it will be accepted with the submission and respect which is due to the decision of a Tribunal by whose decision it has freely consented to abide. The United States, on the other hand, having had the claims of their citizens for losses sustained considerably weighed, and compensation awarded in respect of them, will see, I trust, in the consent of Great Britain to submit these claims to peaceful arbitration, an honest desire on her part to atone for any past errors or omissions which an impartial judgment might find to have existed, and will feel that all just cause of grievance is now removed, so that, in the time to come, no sense of past wrong remaining unredressed will stand in the way of the friendly and harmonious relations which should subsist between two great and kindred nations.

A. E. COCKBURN.

Geneva, Sept. 14, 1872.

Following closely on the Geneva award comes the decision of the KAISER WILHELM on the *San Juan* question by which he virtually hands over to the United States a territory to which it had no claim whatever, the key to the Pacific Ports of the Dominion of Canada, and the power of erecting a Gibraltar within sight of our Pacific Railway Ports.

That pattern of Quaker humility the *Times* has been roused by this last act of shameless injustice which it truly characterizes as against law, precedent, common sense and good faith, and if the learned *pundits* on whose mature knowledge the pious KAISER founds his decision are correct in their premises, proves English diplomatists to be no better than a set of imbecile donkeys, alike dead to every principle of common sense and patriotism. Under all this the *Times* is prepared to receive the decision with loyal submission, beautiful resignation, if there was not a suspicious tinge of the craven feelings of the Manchester School about it.

As far as we are concerned we have got to bear all this in hopes the day is not far distant when the *Argumentum ultimum Regium* will relegate to a past period the disgraceful failures of the race of *doctrinaires* whose folly endangered the peace of the world and imperilled the existence of Great Britain.

It cannot be doubted that the *San Juan* decision is, and was, a part of the programme

struck out by the new *Holy Alliance*, the object being to enlist the United States as a counterpoise to the action of Great Britain in the coming conflict in Europe; and Mr. Bancroft's intrigues at Berlin might disclose the fact that the Washington Cabinet is *en rapport* with the three powers.

There is just one contingency, with the Whig Radicals in power, England can be bulled into passive inaction; it is just possible that the panic of the monied classes may prompt or compel a change of Ministry; in which case Canada will play a decisive part, for the true policy will be to compel our neighbors to show their hands at once, we will have no neutrality of the order witnessed at the commencement of the century.

As addition to Canadian newspaper literature has made its appearance on the 1st November, in the shape of a remarkably well got up daily Journal, called the *Morning Herald* and published in Ottawa. Its inaugural defines its position as being thoroughly independent and promises to pay close attention to local affairs and interests. If it fulfills the promise of its first number it will be a valuable addition to our local press, there is ample room for a journal of its stamp, and it appears to be ably edited. We wish it all the success its enterprise merits.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of two splendid photographs of His EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR GENERAL, and to thank Mr. Topley, agent for Messrs. NORMAN and FRASER for his kind attention.

The pictures are gems and are for sale at the Photographic Gallery in this city.

TELEGRAPHIC despatches to the Militia Department state the Adjutant General and his son Mr. HUGH ROBERTSON ROSS, reached Victoria, Vancouver Island, on the 29th ult., in good health after their journey across the continent.

LIEUT. COL. THOMAS S. SCOBLE was in Ottawa on Thursday and Friday last.

REVIEWS.

Blackwood for October has the following articles:

The Parisians—Book I.

William Smith.

A True Reformer—Part VIII.

The Session of 1872.

Horatian Lyrics—No I.

The late Royal Progress in Spain.

The Parisians promises to be an exceedingly good story and the *True Reformer* is a good caricature of the Whig Radical Administration.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.]

MONTREAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Col. Osborne Smith, late assistant Adjutant General of the Fifth Military District, and now commander of the Volunteer forces in Manitoba, has been absent from Montreal for a long time, and on his leaving Colonel Bacon, Brigade Major, was appointed to the vacancy *pro tem*. It was at the time presumed that Colonel Smith's appointment was but temporary, and that he would soon return to resume his duties, but it is generally understood that his present post is a permanent one; under these circumstances the question is, who is to be Assistant Adjutant General of the District?

As I before stated, Colonel Bacon at the present time fills the position, but his appointment is merely temporary, and there are many who consider that it should be confirmed, being well earned and deserved. No one doubts for an instant but that the gallant colonel would do honor and full justice to his post were it given to him, but justice demands that the claims of senior officers should have prior claim. Col. Fletcher, C.M.G., an old and well tried officer, one who has seen service in the Regular Army, one universally respected and beloved, and whose services to the Volunteer Force have been acknowledged on more than one occasion, as senior to Colonel Bacon is entitled to the promotion when it comes. No one has a word to say against Colonel Bacon, a thorough efficient officer, and a true gentleman, and one who possesses the confidence of every officer in Montreal; and were his present position confirmed there are many who would hail such with satisfaction, at the same time one must not lose sight of the question, and by right of seniority the vacancy belongs to Colonel Fletcher.

If Colonel Smith's absence is to be prolonged indefinitely the vacancy should be filled at once by the one entitled to it.

I notice in reading about the *noce d'or* of the Bishop of Montreal amongst other presents to the Bishop that Colonel Harwood, Assistant Adjutant General of 6th District, gave \$1,000 in cash, a gift that shews the kindness of heart and generosity of the gallant Colonel, and yet there are some who assert that it is the pultry pry that induces such as him to enter the militia staff of the country, they cannot understand the self denial of a man who threw up his seat in Parliament in order to take his present rank with its miserable pittance.

On Friday last the students of McGill University met in the the Gymnasium, for the purpose of forming a rifle company in connection with the College. Capt. Birdjum took the chair, and after explaining several im-

portant matters, asked the students to sign their names as volunteers. This was soon done. Steps will be taken at once to get the company organized, and there seems little doubt but that a very creditable company will be formed.

In regard to the rebuilding of the drill shed a report was read in the City Council from the Committee of Chairmen, stating that the Chairman had had an interview with the Minister of Militia, who expressed a strong desire that the drill shed should be restored to its original purpose of a military school, and he intimated that the Militia Department would not object to a certain number of pillars being placed to support the roof. In view of that fact, and of the circumstance that there was no doubt, if the Corporation did not restore the building that the Government could claim under the terms of them the sum of \$12,000, they recommended that the building should be restored, and that as a preliminary step the Inspector of Buildings be instructed to communicate with Mr. Scott, the Government Architect, and prepare a report as to the works and estimated expense.

Councillor Stephens stated that he should have investigated the subject of who was responsible for the roof falling in, if the Council were to bear the whole of the loss, and to spend another \$100,000 in putting the roof on again to make £500 to £600 a year.

Alderman Bernard said that the committee had come to no positive decision as to who was responsible for the roof falling in, but they had been advised by the attorneys that the Government were not responsible unless the building had been improperly used or neglected. They found on examination that the building was not improperly used or neglected, and therefore that the Government was not at fault. They had not determined who was responsible whether the architect, the builders, the Corporation or the heavens for allowing so much snow to fall upon it.

Councillor Stephens asked whether the Council pledged itself to restore the building by adopting the report?

The Major replied that it did not, for the report was only for an inquiry.

The resolution was then agreed to.

The officers and men of the Mount Royal Rifles went in a body, in full uniform, and presented the Bishop with an address during the late celebrations.

A detachment of returning volunteers who left Manitoba in the beginning of the month, arrived in this City on Thursday afternoon.

Indian summer here.

B.

Thomas Hughes has issued an address to his constituents of Frome, informing them that he will not stand as a candidate at the next election for member of Parliament.

THE ONLY FLAG FOR CANADA.

(From the *Stratford Herald*.)

MR. EDITOR:—On the formation of the Dominion of Canada, various schemes being suggested for our national flag, the following lines were sent for publication to a British friend of mine in Ottawa, where their appearance being eagerly welcomed they had some influence in determining our Rulers to adopt the "Old Red Cross." If you consider them worthy of a corner in the *Herald*, they may rekindle a glow of old British feeling, at this levelling and democratic juncture.

HIGERNICUS.

Belleville, 8th October, 1872.

We want no flag but the old Red Cross!
The flag our fathers bore
On many a well fought field of fame,
In the glorious days of yore!
The flag that floated o'er the Nile,
And at Trafalgar too;
And got a baptism of renown
On the field of Waterloo!

We want no flag but the old Red Cross!
That sprung from freedom's soil,
And fluttered high above the reach
Of hands that would despoil—
The gallant banner of the brave,
Our country's Union Jack,
That never streamed above a slave,
Or swerved from glory's track!

We want no flag but the old Red Cross!
The terror of the main,
That never had its blazonry
Polluted by a stain—
The old and honoured bunting—
The chosen of the free—
Which made our land firmer,
The Mistress of the Sea!

We want no flag but the old Red Cross!
'Nenth which our country grew,
The mightiest empire of the earth,
To freedom ever true!
The emblem of high enterprise,
And of the rights of man,
Which Liberty's disciples
Carried always in the van.

We want no flag but the old Red Cross!
For this young land of ours,
To raise it to the standard
Of the world's mighty powers!
We've flourished neath its sheltering folds
In darkness and in light,
Then give to us the good old flag,
We claim it as our right.

THE DEVASTATION.

The *Times* published an interesting article descriptive of this war vessel, prefaced by an account of her origin which has since been corrected by Mr. E. J. Reed, our late Chief Constructor. We subjoin the most interesting passages, omitting the errors and embodying in their stead Mr. Reed's corrections as to matters of fact.

Long before Mr. Childers entered upon office, before even the last Conservative Government took power, Sir Spencer Robinson and Mr. Reed had considered what would be the best form to give a turret ship of a low freeboard, which so many persons of eminence were anxious to see built, and they had come to the conclusion that she should be a mastless vessel of this kind. Mr. Reed accordingly prepared a design for a ship, not exceeding in size several of our then existing ships, but with armour greatly exceeding the *Devastation's* in thickness, and with guns of great power—a more powerful ship, in fact, than has even now been anywhere built or even commenced. This ship Mr. Reed and Sir Spencer Robinson earnestly besought Sir John Pakington to build, when his party came into power; but the step, or rather the stride, was considered too great for an avowedly weak Government to take in the face of an opposition on the look-out—as most oppositions are—for occasions of civil. The design had, therefore, to stand over till a new Government arose.

After a time Mr. Childers came into office as First Lord, but with ideas very different from the above, for on giving his first instructions to Mr. Reed (and before asking that gentleman for his opinion), he ordered the design of a ship of which the primary qualities were to be smallness ("not much to exceed 3000 tons"), high speed, and very large coal supply; and which, while she was to carry two very large guns, was to have armour of altogether secondary importance. Mr. Childers inclined to a "low freeboard," and wanted some sail power, but did not press for much. The ideas of this ship was not in itself a bad one; it was identical with that upon which Mr. Stansfeld had frequently conversed with Mr. Reed when at the Admiralty—viz., that of treating the gun as the unit of power, making that unit as large as possible, and sacrificing the defence wholly, to that. There are many difficulties, however, besetting the carrying out of this idea, and these Mr. Stansfeld well understood, making on one occasion a suggestion of very great value and importance, which Mr. Reed was developing when his connection with the Admiralty ceased.

The limitations imposed by Mr. Childers led to a very unsatisfactory design which could carry but extremely thin armour, and would have capsized under canvas. (See Mr. Reed's report of February 3, 1869, published with Mr. Childers' minute.) Some extension of the limitations was then made by Mr. Childers, but with a result that still left the ship capsizable (from her low freeboard), although with armour of a thickness very unsuited for a first-class armoured ship. Meantime, the existence of the Admiralty design for a very powerful ship had become known, and in Russia a ship of similar character, but of somewhat less size and power, had been laid down. Bearing this fact in mind, the controller and the chief constructor used all their influence with the First Lord to induce him to abandon the idea of rigging a low freeboard ship, and of keeping the tonnage so very small, and to allow them to build the *Devastation*, a ship like the larger mastless monitor that had been proposed in general principles, but smaller, and consequently feebler. Mr. Childers yielded to their solicitations; abandoned the rigging, although the *Captain* had not then been lost, and was *con amore* with the constructors of the *Devastation* class, getting Parliamentary sanction for the building of three such ships.

The hull proper of the *Devastation*, which is the carrying power of the whole structure, may be treated as the submerged portion of the hull of an ordinary ship. Between perpendiculars, or between stem and stern posts, it is 285 ft. in length, with an inside breadth at the top of the sides amidships of 58 ft., and with a depth of midship portion of the covering in deck to the top of the keel of 18 feet. This hull is divided longitudinally into three divisions, the lowest of the three being occupied by water tanks of the double bottom; the next division being formed of twelve watertight compartments or iron boxes, holding the engines, coal bunkers, &c., which we shall refer to more fully presently, and the upper or third division comprising coal bunkers, chain-lockers, machinery, officers' cabin, &c., all being disposed of in iron boxes in twelve compartments almost as strongly, if somewhat more roughly constructed, as are the "strong rooms" of a bank. The "skeleton," as we term the frame of the hull, consists of the keel, the stem, and the stern post, the transverse and longitudinal frames, and the beams. The keel is built up interiorly and vertically. It is of steel, five eighths of an inch in thick-

ness, with a depth of 4 ft. 6 in., and is supported by two angle irons, having 6 in. of flange and 1 in. thickness of metal. The stem rising from the fore end of the keel, is a solid forging, the upper part being 9 in. in thickness, and the lower part, which forms the prow, having a thickness of 36 in. at the point where it would strike the bottom of an enemy's ship in ramming. In addition to this enormous thickness of metal, the prow is further strengthened by longitudinal frames—a perfect network, in fact, of iron plating and angle iron. The stern post is also a solid forging. It is 26 ft. in length, and weighs fifteen tons; has 12 in. in depth of metal with a thickness of 8 in., and is connected with the keel by an iron shoe of about 12 ft. in length. The frame of the hull is built up from the keel on the bracket principle of three eighths of an inch thickness of iron, with a depth of three and a quarter inches, the angle irons having five-inch flanges. The transverse frames are three-inch by five-inch, with half-inch thickness of metal. This may be termed the "skeleton" of the *Devastation's* hull. The outside plating over this is 11-16ths of an inch in thickness. The double bottom is built up of steel plates riveted in a vertical position over the transverse frames and running longitudinally, crossed by similarly vertically fixed iron plating. The result of this arrangement is, that the bottom of the *Devastation* is covered inside with a series of iron tanks, extending amidships on each side to the shelf pieces or under side of the lower deck, but tapering at the fore and after ends of the *Devastation's* bottom to a lesser extent both in breadth over the bottom and also in size. Under the engines and over all the central portion of the bottom they measure 4 ft. 6 in. in depth, by 5 ft. breadth. Over this cell work is laid a covering of 7-16ths of an inch in thickness, and the double bottom is thus complete. The double bottom cells, with a compartment forward of the fore magazine and another aft of the after magazine, have a water carrying capacity of 1,080 tons. Two steam pumps are fitted for the special work of pumping this water in or out as may be required according to the weight of coal in the coal-bunkers. The size of these tank-like divisions of the double bottom gives ample room for any examination of the inside of the outer plating of the hull, the imperative necessity for such frequent examinations having been sufficiently exemplified by the dockyard history of the late *Magenta*.

Above the double bottom the *Devastation's* hull has two divisions longitudinally, and these divisions are again divided off into twenty-four compartments transversely by eleven watertight bulkheads, extending vertically from the platform over the double bottom to the underside of the covering in deck. These bulkheads are built up of iron, 7-16ths of an inch in thickness, and are supported by angle iron of the same thickness, and of 3 inches by 3½ inches dimensions. The lower part of the longitudinal divisions immediately over the double bottom is divided vertically as follows:—To about 20 ft. aft of the "prow," commencing from forward, there are three watertight flats, constructed to strengthen the prow and form three store rooms, standing one above the other. The lower and middle flats are appropriated to the storing of provisions, and the upper one as a chain cable locker. No. 2 compartment contains the fore magazine, which is protected from any plunging fire through the fore deck by a bulkhead covered with 5-inch armor-plating. No. 3 compartment contains the "shell"

room, the condenser room, and warrant officer's stores. No. 4 compartment is occupied by the lower parts of the coal-bunkers. No. 5 compartment is the boiler room, and No. 6 compartment is the engine-room. No. 7 contains the after magazines, the bulk-heads in both instances extending from the lower edge of the armour belt of the hull, at and below the water-line to the under part of the magazines. Nos. 8, 9, and 10 compartments are appropriated as provision and store rooms. Nos. 11 and 12 are taken up by the frames, or iron webwork of the stern. The whole of these lower compartments are covered in by 4in. wood planking laid upon massive rolled iron beams 12in. in depth, and weighing 42lb. to the foot, from the Batterly iron works, the deck thus formed being 4ft. 6in. below the load water-line.

The next division upward forms the longitudinal division and transverse compartments of the hull at and near the water-line, the upper parts being surrounded by the armoured belt protecting the topside of the hull where the shot from an enemy's gun may be expected by any chance to strike. The No. 1 compartment from forward is the cable tier; No. 2, engines to work the steam capstans and lavatories; No. 3, cable tier and lavatories; No. 4, coal-bunkers; Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8; and 9, officers' cabins and berthing for the crew; No. 11 compartment is taken up by the strengthening frames and iron network of the stern.

In the enormously strong rolled iron beams which span the hull over all, are riveted three thicknesses of 1in. iron plating and over this plating is laid 4ins. of oak planking.

The armoured belt protecting the upper sides and ends of the hull projects at right angles from the hull, after the fashion of the original American Monitor. Amidships it has a breadth of 9ft. 6in., but tapers off considerably at the fore and after end—a graduated band. The timber backing upon which the armour-plating of this band is bolted is 18in. amidships, tapering off to 9in. at either end, at the stem and the stern. The armour-plating is bolted on to two stakas, the upper stake being twelve inches thick amidships, and tapering off gradually to eight inches at the stem and the stern. It only remains to complete our description of the *Devastation's* hull to speak of the fore-castle intended for the use of the crew generally when the *Devastation* is not in action. This is described by Mr. Reed as a "half sunken" arrangement. The fore-castle is, however, in fact raised above the level of the topsides of the hull until it has been given a freeboard of 9ft. 6in. One great peculiarity belonging to this arrangement is that the armoured belt round the topsides of the hull has been cut down to within 6in. of the load water line. This lightens the bows of a great weight, and gives a "lifting" power in a sea way, but it is seriously debatable whether a fighting machine like the *Devastation* would not be much more efficient, on the whole, with full bow armour-plating than without it. The coal bunkers have a stowage capacity of over 1700 tons.

The "breastwork" is a couple of armoured walls, built up on the upper deck of the hull starting from the break of the sunken fore-castle forward of the fore turret, and terminating in a double elliptic end well aft of the after turret. They are 7ft. in height above the deck, have an extreme length of 74ft., and a breadth between the walls of 50ft. The armour plating is 12in. in thickness in the wako of the turrets, and ten inches in other parts, bolted on the same

thickness of backing (iron frames and wood) with 1½in. inner skin iron plating. The deck covering is formed of 2in. iron plating with 4in. of oak planking. At sea, all means of ingress and egress to and from the hull are enclosed within these breastwork walls, and are carried up to the hurricane deck above, some 23ft. above the *Devastation's* deep line of flotation. Within either end of the breastwork armoured walls stand the turrets, each with its two 35 ton guns.

The turrets of the *Devastation* are each 3ft. 3in. in outside diameter, with an interior diameter of 24ft. 1in. Their rear faces are defended by an inch or so less thickness of armour-plating than their port or fighting faces, but a section of their construction on the latter, at the gunports, may be thus described, commencing from the outside faces:—1, nine inches of iron plating; 2, nine inches of Italian oak, set in iron frames; 3, six inches of iron plating; 4, six inches of Italian oak, set in iron frames; 5, two three-quarter inch thickness of iron plating, as the inner skin; 6, iron frames, ten inches in depth; 7, rope mantlets, to protect the men working the guns, when in action, from injury by bolt nuts or rivets broken off and driven in by the impact of shot upon the turret. The turret have each a weight, without the guns and their carriages, of close upon 300 tons. There is a speciality about their armour-plating which deserves notice. It will be remembered that when the *Glatton's* turret was fired upon at Portland by the *Hotspur's* 25 ton gun, one of the shots struck the turret wall at the centre from the deck upwards and at the horizontal junction of the two rings of plates forming the turret's defensive armour. The result was that the upper plate being forced upward and the lower plate downwards, the shot found its work of penetration much easier than it would have done had it struck in the centre of a plate, and considerable damage was inflicted upon the backing to the armour-plates and the inner skin of the turret. Such a like contingency has been well provided against with the *Devastation's* turret armour. There are no horizontal joints in the armour-plating of the *Devastation's* turrets. Each plate has been rolled of sufficient breadth to cover the face of the turrets from the breastwork deck to their upper edge, and vertical joints only are thus made. The plates are, of course, of enormous size, are each wonderfully magnificent specimens of iron manufacture, have been expensive things to manufacture, involving the erection of special machinery for the purpose.

The broadside superstructure, built up of light iron and covered in with a deck laid upon short iron beams projecting from the top of the breast turret, encloses the breastwork and terminates at the afterpart in a double ellipse, as we have previously observed to allow of full depression being given to the guns when fired immediately over the stern. The space inside this superstructure has been appropriated to offices in the 5 foot passage way on each side of the breastwork, and the larger spaces in the elliptic ends for the captain's and officer mess cabins. To render the spaces thus utilised as habitable as possible, all surfaces—breastwork, armoured wall, covered in deck, superstructure walls, iron doors, and stanchions—have been covered with Welch's patent cements and afterwards painted over. Granulated cork has been largely used with the cement as a non-conductor of heat or cold. This complete covering of the iron will also prevent the condensation which would otherwise occur on the walls and ceilings of the cabins and officers. With-

in the breastwork and between the two turrets stands the narrow dock-house, built of light iron, which, flanging off at each side and at the ends above the turrets, forms a platform or hurricane-deck, which should be perfectly free, on account of the height at which it is carried, from any intrusion by the waves in all weathers at sea. Here also rise the two funnels, the "conning" tower, and the "derrick" mast. At sea all hatchways leading down into the interior of the *Devastation* conduct only to the hurricane deck, and as the ports finding its way below have been pretty well provided against. The supply of air below will be, of course, artificial—by two fans driven by machinery. Four of Martin's anchors are carried in sloped recesses on the fore-castle, two on each side, and two others of ordinary pattern on the low deck over each quarter.

Our contemporary adds.—"In *Naval Science*, published on the 1st inst., Commander W. Dawson, R.N., who served for some time a few years since on the staff of the *Excellent* Naval Gunnery School, has a paper upon, 'The Guns of the *Devastation*.' Admitting the excellence of the guns by Mr. Fraser as unquestionable and as unequalled Commander Dawson objects in the most decisive manner to the system upon which they are rifled, attributing to this the scoring or shearing of the steel tubes of the guns by the studs on the sides of the projectiles, the inaccuracy of flight of the latter, the want of bursting power by the shells, and the want of striking force. These defects are admitted, they are unavoidable so long as the present system of rifling is persisted in, and the more we increase the bore of our guns and give their projectiles the shot bearings of the present 'stud' system the greater will be found the damage to the grooved steel tube of the gun, the inaccuracy in flight of the projectiles, the tendency of the latter to break up, with decrease in bursting power and in striking force. Yet the remedy is a hand in the hexagonal system, and long-bearing surfaces of the projectiles, of Sir Joseph Whitworth. To go a step further in the same direction, if a Whitworth 28-ton gun can fire shot and shell possessing equal penetrating powers with those fired from the 35 ton Woolwich gun and at the same time having superior accuracy of flight, bursting power as shells, and initial velocity, why should not the *Thunderer* or *Fury* have their turrets supplied with those guns for practical comparison on all points with the present Woolwich gun?"

There is something more than a daily Ferry now between Europe and America. In fact, the rate is something like a steamer for every 12 hours from the port of Liverpool alone. During the month of May 53 steamships left the Mersey, of which 17 belong to the Cunard Company, 11 to the Inman, 5 to the National, 5 to the White Star, 10 to the Allan, and 6 to the Guion Company, respectively. When to those are added the ships of the French and the two German lines, we get some idea of the increase of late in steam communication between the continents.

M. Gerfbeer, the French captain of *Mobiles* who was lately sentenced to death for "deserting to the enemy," and who defended himself on the ground that his oath of allegiance only bound him to the Emperor, and not to the Government which superseded him, has had his sentence commuted to simple banishment for ten years.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

To the lover of peace the state of the European continent at present is anything but reassuring. At Berlin recently the three Emperors gave solemn assurance that peace was what they desired, but they want it, be it remembered, on their own terms. They will, for instance, let France alone in her humiliation, provided she does not definitely establish a Republic, and continue strengthening her army. It is the latter objection only that is diplomatically mentioned; but it is well enough understood that the former is fully as important. The truth is that a Republican Government cannot continue to exist in France without the spectacle unsettling men's minds in Germany, and even in Russia, and of this the Emperors are well aware. In Spain, Amadeus desires to be a constitutional King, to the extent that is possible in that country, but the Republicans will have none of him, and his position may any day become intolerable. Prime Minister Zorrilla's statement, that there would be no reform in Cuba till the last insurgent had laid down his arms, is virtually a confession that his Government is so beset with difficulties at home that it has none of its energies to spare for the reconstruction of Cuba. The London Times, meanwhile, accepts the ultimate success of the Cuban rebellion as a foregone conclusion, and considers its suppression a hopeless undertaking. But if Cuba is to be lost, the Government which may be so unfortunate as to be in power then is forever discredited with the Spaniards, and might make its escape from Madrid at the earliest opportunity. The Cuban difficulty is perhaps that which most seriously threatens King Amadeus; his throne has no solid foundation to rest upon while that danger continues. In France the Republican cause is all the time gaining important accessions from the ranks of the Orleanists, and the conviction is spreading that the Republic is, and must be, France's only resource, for the reason that the failures of Monarchy have been so glaring and so disgraceful. The forced departure of Prince Napoleon, and rumours of intercepted telegraphic messages, in cipher, from the Chislehurst exile himself, appear to indicate that the Bonapartists fear the effect which the mere continuance of the Republic may have upon men's minds, and are anxious to precipitate a struggle ere it become too firmly established. Republicanism is raising its head in Europe and the danger lies in this; that in its progress it must soon reach the point—if it has not already reached it—when it must either put down the Emperors or be put down by them. Mutterings of a coming storm have been heard in Germany—the rumblings of the earthquake have been felt even under the throne of the Emperor William—and dependence upon a large standing army seems another thing when we remember that he rules over an armed nation, over a nation of trained soldiers. The "armed nation" system may have other results than those of rapid foreign conquest merely; and men who have won battles abroad may take it into their heads that they might also win battles at home. The one great, important fact before us is—the continuance of the French Republic; and we cannot too strongly realize this other fact, that its bare continuance threatens revolution in other countries. It may be said, let other countries retain their own forms of government, and never mind France, but this is what the other countries, Germany especially, will not do. The three Emperors cannot long leave the French Republic alone; they must shortly either con-

trive its destruction or be themselves destroyed. In France itself public impatience urgently demands of President Thiers the establishment of a permanent system; the present provisional state of things cannot possibly continue much longer, and the President, it is well known, is preparing to gratify the popular desire. An "irrepressible conflict" between Imperialism and Republicanism, both in France and out of it, draws on apace; the only question is, how long it may be deferred. Apparently, it cannot very long be delayed the present situation being one which is impossible of long continuance, and the storm may burst at any moment.—Mail

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 31st October, 1872.

GENERAL ORDERS (27).

MILITIA STAFF.

His Excellency the Governor General is pleased, in acknowledgment of the services of C. S. Gzowski, Esq., in promoting the formation and success of Rifle Associations in Canada, and thus familiarizing the Militia with the use of the Rifle as the national weapon; and with a view to the efficiency of the Militia Service, to appoint Casimir Stanislas Gzowski, Esquire to be a Staff Officer of the Militia of Canada with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the same.

By Command of His Excellency the
Governor General,

WALKER POWELL, Lt.-Colonel.

Deputy Adjutant-General of Militia.
Canada.

The Curé of Havalilliers has written a letter to the Bishop of Versailles rejecting the decision of the Ecumenical Council with regard to the infallibility of the Pope.

The quays of Havre are crowded with vessels bound for the United States. Shipowners refuse to let them sail in consequence of ten per cent increase of duty imposed on all exports in French bottoms.

The upper House remains firm in its opposition to the country reform bill. Count Von Eulenburg, Minister of the Interior, in view of the defeat of the measure, has tendered his resignation but the Emperor refuses to accept it.

The cholera has broken out in Gumbedin a town in Eastern Prussia, 66 miles southeast of Königsberg. Several fatal cases have occurred.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favorite. The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks:—"The singular success which Mr Epps attained by his homoeopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in 1lb., 3lb., and 11b. tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

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GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

Monday, 7th day of October, 1872.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

GENERAL IN COUNCIL,

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs and under the provisions of the 8th Section of the Act 51, Vic. Cap. 6, Intituled "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that Lardoise, in the Province of Nova Scotia, be and the same is hereby constituted and erected into an Out Port of Customs, and placed under the survey of the Collector of Customs, at the Port of Arichat.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,

Clerk, Privy Council.

October 21, 1872